



WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 7, 1902

A LATE DISPATCH received in this office yesterday afternoon announced that Admiral Sampson was dying. Shortly after five o'clock another message came announcing his death. The news was no surprise to most people, as it had been known for nearly a year that his condition was critical, that his strength was ebbing daily and his death a matter of a short time. For nearly four years the admiral had been a prominent figure in the world from the fact that he was in command of the North Atlantic squadrons at the time it destroyed Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago. Although not in the battle nor on the scene until the smoke had about cleared away, (the fleet having been annihilated by Admiral Schley who was in command during the admiral's absence), the latter strangely appropriated to himself all the honors and his friends have ever since been attempting to cast the real hero into an eclipse. The obscurities, however, have been but partial and temporary, and now that the contest for the honor has paid the debt of nature and entered a realm where personal jealousies are unknown, the vexations and disputes in connection with the singular claim of the deceased, it is hoped, are at an end. From the dawn of history men, realizing that they were illumined by reflected light, have first grown uneasy and finally spiteful toward the real orb, and Admiral Sampson, a gentleman, scholar and expert naval officer as he may have been, manifested the same infirmity when he realized the same circumstances which prevented him from being the hero of Santiago, and that no matter what attempts his admirers might make to despoil Sampson of his laurels, posterity would surely keep them green, despite the fact that the Marylander was under the frowns of a hostile administration. The result might have been the same had Admiral Sampson been at Santiago from the beginning to the end of the battle. It is, however, the old story of King Saul and David. The former harnessed the shepherd youth in his own paucity of war and sent him forth to risk his life with Goliath of Gath. David was victorious, and when the multitude exclaimed, "Saul has killed his thousands and David his tens of thousands," the heart of the Israelite King was turned against the youth. He was his mortal enemy from that time forth and lived and died conscious of the fact that his successor would cast him into a total eclipse. Such is a specimen of the sad experience of life.

THE talk of tariff revision among republicans is growing stronger in both houses, and anti-trust legislation of some kind is being urged as a political necessity. Representative Roberts, of Massachusetts, is circulating a petition among the republicans of the House calling for a census of the party, at which the question of considering the necessity for tariff revision shall be discussed, if possible, a programme for party action shall be adopted. There are a number of the older members of the party who think that to talk of revising the schedules of the Dingley law is a confession that the republic position, when the law was enacted, was wrong. They declare that the tariff is getting along very well, and that it is policy to let well enough alone. More active members, who see the growing sentiment of opposition to the trusts, and who realize that in many respects the Dingley schedule are actually injurious to business, tell their obstinate colleagues that if the republicans do not agree to revise the tariff it is very probable that the democrats will secure control of the House and tear the present law to pieces. The democrats have won victories before on the tariff question and this should be the main issue in the fall elections. The people are tired of being taxed to death that a few men, by means of trusts and combines, may increase their immense wealth, and the time is ripe now to check the growing power of these combinations by removing the duties on everything controlled by trusts.

IT APPEARS THAT THE sailors from the United States cruiser Chicago have indulged in disorderly behavior in a cafe at Trieste. Bottles and glasses were thrown about, and four of the Chicago's men were arrested. The men arrested were handed over to Capt. Dayton, of the Chicago, who paid all the claims for damages against the American sailors. The members of the Chicago's crew who, it seems, are unable to behave themselves when away from home, should be kept aboard the ship. It is a sad reflection on the United States when men from one of its ships are participants in two rows in as many weeks. Of course men of a rowdy nature are by no means types of the majority of men who compose the United States navy, but at the same time the fact remains that members of the crews of its ships

become involved in more difficulties when ashore at foreign ports than there is any real necessity for.

It is stated that President Roosevelt will make a tour of the South shortly before the fall election. Following the statement it is announced that Mr. Roosevelt has had a conference with Senator Hanna and Postmaster General Payne at which an understanding had been reached concerning the appointment of federal officers in southern States. The President is keen bent on securing a renomination and, of course, with his immense patronage he has the inside track of all his opponents. Mr. Hanna, it is always been conceded, holds the Southern republicans in his hand, so if an agreement between the Senator and the President was reached, as it is now given out was the case at their last Wednesday conference, the latter may have but little opposition in the next presidential race. But time brings as many changes in politics as in anything else.

FROM WASHINGTON

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

Washington, D. C., May 7.

In the death of J. S. Salmon, of New Jersey, the fourth democratic member of the House of Representatives has been removed this year, those preceding him being Polk, of Pennsylvania; Cummings, of New York, and Oney, of Virginia. A strange coincidence in connection with the last three deaths is that Cummings had been appointed, just a short time before his death, to attend the obsequies over Gen. Rosecrans at Arlington, on Memorial Day. Oney was placed on the Cummings funeral committee. When Oney died, Salmon was made a member of the committee which is to represent the House at the funeral. Salmon and Oney were both members of the House committee on claims.

Arrangements for the funeral of the late Admiral Sampson have not yet been completed, but the interment will probably be made in Arlington Cemetery. If consistent with the wishes of Mrs. Sampson the funeral will be military in character; all the honors due the rank of a rear admiral will be accorded the deceased. Friday will probably be the day selected for the final rites. Services over the body will be held at the late residence, conducted by the Rev. T. S. Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, which the Admiral and his family attended.

Manuel Rionda, of Czarnikow, McDougal & Co., among the largest sugar brokers in New York, was the first witness this morning before the Senate committee on relations with Cuba. He said that last year his house had handled about a quarter of the Cuban crop; this year it had not done so well. He gave the capacity of the independent sugar refineries outside of the sugar trust as about 536,000 tons, but he could not tell how much they actually did refine. His firm had sold more sugar to the independent than to the trust. The price of sugar was fixed by the largest producer. Germany being in that position it was she that fixed the price.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Long was deeply affected on learning of the death of Admiral Sampson. He said: "I am sure that history will do him justice. He deserved only praise and gratitude and yet has, probably, died of a broken heart because of abuse and misrepresentation."

Chairman Graft called a special meeting of the House committee on claims today at which resolutions were adopted expressing sorrow over the death of the late Admiral Sampson.

Representative Salmon, of New Jersey, the second member of the committee removed by death within two days, Representative Oney, of Virginia, being the other. Admiral Sampson said this morning: "No one ever heard me say an unkind word of Admiral Sampson. I regret very much his death and sympathize deeply with his family." Further than this the Admiral did not care to express himself.

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Washington, D. C., May 7.

SENATE. The Senate this morning, under a suspension of the rules, passed the House bill for the support of the consular and diplomatic service in the republic of Cuba after amending it to provide for a consulate at Matanzas, salary \$2,500, increasing the salary of the Minister Plenipotentiary from \$10,000 to \$12,000, and appropriating \$2,000 for the rental of a suitable legation building.

Mr. Culberson introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for copies of all orders, letters, or cablegrams received by or sent from the War Department relative to the reconcentration order of General Bell and the "Samar howling wilderness" order, issued by General Smith.

Upon motion of Mr. Lodge, the resolution went over.

At the close of the routine business the Philippine civil government bill was taken up.

HOUSE.

The House today considered the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. Little, the minority conferee on the part of the House, opposed the adoption of the report. He asked that the House vote down the amendment of the Senate which the republicans conferred had conceded, providing for the opening for settlement of the Utah Indian reservation, Utah, which embraces 2,000,000 acres of land, rich in mineral deposits.

At the conclusion of a two hours' debate the previous question was demanded and by a rising vote of 52 to 51 the House agreed to report.

Mr. Little then called for the yeas and nays and a roll call was ordered, which resulted in 97 for the report to 85 against it.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Violent earthquakes were felt yesterday in southern France.

The charges growing out of the alleged assault on Senator H. D. S. Money on a Washington street car have been dismissed.

Hughes Le Roux, the French lecturer, denied that while in Chicago a few days ago he stated that Captain Dreyfus had confessed guilt. M. Le Roux said he did not make any reference to Dreyfus in the lecture referred to.

A dispatch from Madrid says that advice received there from Portugal indicates there is danger of an actual revolution in that country. Considerable apprehension is felt in official quarters as to the attitude of the Portuguese troops.

The directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey have declared a dividend of \$10 per share. In March last a dividend of \$20 was paid, the same as for the corresponding period of last year. In June of last year the dividend was \$12.

At a meeting of the Synod of New York and Philadelphia of the Reformed Episcopal Church in Philadelphia yesterday Rev. Dr. William T. Sabine, of New York, was elected a bishop to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Bishop James A. Latta.

Reports were received in Washington last night to the effect that Representative Sheppard, of Texas, is in a critical condition at Stafford Springs, Miss. He is suffering from Bright's disease. It was stated that little hope is held out for his recovery. The condition of Representative Babcock is somewhat improved.

Articles of incorporation of the Federation Window Glass Company, capital \$600,000, were filed in Trenton, N. J., yesterday. It is the intention to take into this new organization all the plants now in the Federation Operative Window Glass Company, consisting of about 50 window glass plants in both the East and West. This will place all the trade in the hands of three concerns.

Report from Colombia states that the attempt to drive the insurgents from their camp near Chiriqui Grande resulted in a severe defeat for the government troops. Of the one thousand who made the attack, only two hundred, it is asserted, returned to the coast.

The rebels fled, and then ambushed their pursuers. Another account states that the liberals ambushed an armed train with great success.

John Graham, a wealthy Texan ranchman, living just over the New Mexico line, was beaten into insensibility and bound to the Southern Pacific Railway track by his wife, his sixteen-year-old daughter, and James Crow, his daughter's lover, and left there to be mangled by the first-passing train. Graham recovered consciousness, broke his bonds, and escaped a horrible death. Graham states that his family and prospective son-in-law were not in the least alarmed, so they might obtain possession of his property. They have been arrested.

Advice from Castle Loo dated 10 o'clock this morning, stated that Queen Wilhelmina's condition again excites grave anxiety. Another consultation of the Queen's doctors was held at 11 o'clock last night. The result of the consultation is not known. Extreme secrecy is maintained as to the contents of the telegrams dispatched from Loo palace. This and other measures are believed to indicate that the condition of her majesty is much graver than appears from the official bulletins. It is said the Queen is so weak that she has been unable to take any nourishment since last Saturday.

John L. Sullivan, who was once champion pugilist of the world, was whipped in Bridgeport, Conn., Monday night by big Fred Bierbaum, a telephone lineman. John L. has just closed his season as Simon Legree, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and was stopping at the Tremont Hotel. John and big Bierbaum met in the barroom of the hotel. The boxer made a remark that the lineman did not like. "Can't you be a gentleman?" said big Fred. This angered John L., and he struck the lineman. Fred struck back and the men clinched. There was a lively scuffle for a few seconds and John L. came out of the clinch "all to the bad," as the prize-fighters say. Then friends hustled big Fred out of the doors.

Among those who received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity at Princeton Theological Seminary was George H. Stark, the only colored man in his class and the first negro to receive the bachelor's degree in the history of the seminary.

Governor Davis, of Arkansas, has pardoned a negro who had been sentenced to the penitentiary for three years with the understanding that he become a citizen of Massachusetts, where he had much sympathy for the negro race is shown.

CHILD MURDERED.—It is reported in Marlboro, Md., that a 5-year-old girl was murdered on the night of March 12 near Waldorf, Charles county, a short distance from the Prince Georges county line, under peculiarly atrocious circumstances. The report grew out of a letter which was found in Washington, purporting to have been written by the father of the murdered child to a relative in that city, which letter was forwarded by the Washington police to the authorities in Prince Georges. According to the letter, the housekeeper of the man who wrote the letter seized the child, while several other children were supposed to be asleep in the garret of the house, and hanged her to the banisters until life was almost extinct. Then with a blow with a pair of fire tongs she crushed in the little one's head. The woman then took the body, it is said, to an outhouse and cut off the hair to prevent identification. Early to the morning the eldest girl was sent out to search for the missing child. This girl whose name is said to be Sarah, had heard the noise of the killing of her sister and had been kept awake by the greater part of the night by the groans of her dying sister. She notified her father, who worked a number of miles away from his home. Deputy Sheriff Wells, of Prince Georges, hunted up the father of the girl, it is said, and found that the story was true. Two women have been arrested in Charles county, and it is said one, or possibly both, will be charged with the crime.

THE MARKET. Georgetown, May 7.—Wheat 80c.55.

WANTS ODDS TO KNOW. "I have used DeWitt's Early Risers for constipation and torpid liver and they are all right. I am glad to endorse them for I think when I find a good thing we ought to let others know about it." Write Alfred Smith, Quincy, Ill. They never griped me. See bottle pills. For sale by E. S. Leadbeater & Sons.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL SAMPSON. Rear Admiral William Thomas Sampson, United States navy, died at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He passed away at his home at New Hampshire Avenue and Corcoran street, Washington, where he and his family had resided since his detachment, in October of last year, from duty as commandant of the Boston navy yard. Death was directly due to a cerebral hemorrhage which he suffered at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The attack was accompanied by paralysis of the brain, and the stricken man remained unconscious until the end, five hours later. For nearly a year it has been known to Admiral Sampson's physician and his family that his death was a question of a comparatively short time. Before then, however, he had been in poor health, and while he was able to perform in some measure the duties of his position at the Boston navy yard, those close to him began to suspect that his mind was giving way. The first real knowledge that Admiral Sampson's health was falling came to the officials of the Navy Department in the fall of 1900, when he made a trip to see President McKinley and Secretary Long in behalf of a son-in-law, who was an applicant for a commission in the Marine Corps. He became so ill in Secretary Long's office that medical attendance was required, and Mr. Long sent him back to Boston in the care of a naval surgeon. The illness which finally resulted in his death may be said to date from that time. According to the medical diagnosis, Admiral Sampson's trouble was softening of the brain with degeneration of the internal system, and these were accompanied by extreme physical weakness. Last Sunday he was able to take a short walk, but, on returning to his residence, was attacked by a slight hemorrhage of the brain, which produced partial unconsciousness. There had been three attacks of this nature, each tending to sap his strength, but despite his enfeebled condition, he always rallied and was able to be about the house or occasionally to take a stroll in the care of Mrs. Sampson or an attendant. Since the attack on Sunday he remained in a comatose condition, gradually growing weaker from recurrences of the hemorrhages, until the severe attack came yesterday afternoon.

Admiral Sampson was a native of Palmyra, N. Y., where he was born February 9, 1840. He was appointed a cadet at the Naval Academy, Sept. 24, 1857. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1860, at the head of his class. He saw service during the civil war, being promoted lieutenant on July 16, 1862. Following the civil war Sampson was assigned to the flagship Colorado of the European squadron. He was subsequently transferred to other vessels and appointed to positions at navy yards, the Naval Academy and was superintendent of the Naval Observatory in Washington until the outbreak of the Spanish war made him a prominent figure. Although Admiral Sampson had a large and devoted circle of friends, he was not a cordial man in the popular sense of that word. His manner was rather distant and reserved. Nevertheless, those who knew him more intimately praised his qualities of mind and heart without stint, and regarded him as a sterling and efficient officer.

The London Times devotes a long obituary notice to Admiral Sampson. It describes the admiral as one of the best seamen the American navy ever possessed and says his personal energy outlasted more largely than that of any officer into the construction, the armament, the organization, and the fighting qualities of the fleet that defeated the Spaniards.

PREACHERS AT FAULT. The steamer Celtic arrived at New York a day or two ago with eight hundred and forty excursionists aboard who had made a trip up the Mediterranean, having visited Egypt, the Holy Land and most of the points of interest in the old world. As many have been expected, the trip was greatly enjoyed, especially by the students, who had seen the places of which they had so often read emerge from the picture books and appear in their original shapes. It seems that the only persons who disturbed the peace and harmony of the trip were preachers, who were dissatisfied with the way that the excursion had been managed. The other passengers blamed the ministers and their wives and daughters for the unpleasant occurrences that had taken place. At Malta it is said that the clergymen pushed their way into the small boats that came alongside to take them ashore, and so unseemly was their action that a rule—"Clergymen first, ladies next, and gentlemen last"—was adopted which proved in a measure effective. One of the female passengers who lives in New York said:

"When we were in Algiers I and some other women thought we would like to see a little of the Vatican, and running in the town. We went to the Casino, where we were horrified to see the front rows entirely occupied by the clergymen. I spoke to one of them and said: 'I am very much surprised to see you here.' 'I only came to see,' he stammered. 'That's all I came for,' I told him and left him with a very red face, but he stopped and saw the show through, all right."

MT. VERNON AS A CAPITOL SITE.—A dispatch from Omaha, Neb., says: Mr. Rebeck H. Manderson, wife of Senator Charles F. Manderson, of this city, has just made a valuable gift to the Mount Vernon Association of the Union, of which she is vice regent in Nebraska. It is an old plate, perhaps the only one of the kind in existence, which confirms the statement that there was an effort made to locate the National Capitol on George Washington's estate. In her letter to Mrs. Manderson, Mr. T. C. Towner, president of the association, Mr. Manderson says: "I ask the acceptance of a small plate that came to me from an ancestor on the paternal side. Extending back to the time of the first settlement of the United States, it is of common knowledge that the site of the first capital was located on the estate of George Washington. The plate is a representation of a capital building very similar to the first capital erected at Washington, which was destroyed by the British during the war of 1813. On the back of the plate is the inscription: 'Mount Vernon, the seat of Government of the United States.'"

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Madrid, May 7.—During a ball fight at Linares today the platform on which the spectators were seated collapsed, killing five persons and injuring over 50, many of them severely.

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Berne to the Cathedral.

New York, May 7.—The remains of the late Archbishop Corrigan, who died Monday night, were taken from the archiepiscopal residence this morning to St. Patrick's Cathedral where the body will lie in state today and tomorrow. The service and procession attending the removal of the remains were most solemn and impressive. The procession started for the archiepiscopal house shortly after 10 o'clock, moving to the cathedral. Down the centre aisle the archbishop's body, clad in the full vestments of his high office, was borne to the catafalque, where it was placed. A long line of mourners and parishioners, after the remains had been placed on the catafalque, passed up the aisle to kiss the body. Bishop McGuire, of Rochester, will be the celebrant at the pontifical requiem mass on Friday. Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, will preach the sermon.

There will be a special musical programme for the services. Several names have been suggested as a successor to Archbishop Corrigan, but under the church law it will be forty days before the three names will be selected and submitted to the Pope. Bishop Farley and Bishop MacDonnell, of Brooklyn, are most prominently mentioned in the discussion. Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, is also mentioned for the place.

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The Impending Strike.

Seranton, Pa., May 7.—The executive committee of the miners' union is in session today to decide whether or not to order out the vast army of coal diggers from the mines of Pennsylvania in an attempt to force the operators to grant their demands for higher wages and shorter working day. The situation seemed dark and threatening enough this morning, but a ray of light came in dispatches from New York and Philadelphia. In those cities authoritative statements were quoted, tending to show that the operators had contemplated making some concessions to the convention here which would have staved off a strike. This morning it was considered probable that something tangible in the way of concessions might be received from New York during the day. If a strike is ordered more than 350 collieries will be paralyzed and 145,000 employees will be thrown out of employment. This would mean a loss of about \$188,500 per day in wages, or something like \$4,000,000 a month. More than 30,000 railroad men and others would immediately feel the effects of the strike. It would also reduce the country's supply of anthracite coal more than 5,000,000 tons per month.

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A for the Beef Trust.

Chicago, May 7.—U. S. District Attorney H. C. Smith arrived here this morning in advance of the bill that is to be filed to obtain an injunction against the beef trust. The instrument will contain allegations that the six big packing houses in this city together with their branch houses throughout the country, have combined unlawfully for the purpose of raising prices, regulating the purchase of cattle and otherwise manipulating the markets and, aided by transportation companies have produced a set of circumstances that enable the packers to squeeze the market at will. Since the agitation began new evidence has been found in all parts of the country and the federal attorneys are confident they will make out a case of unlawful collusion by the packers. A startling feature of the bill is that it may be constructed so as to effect the liquidation of all meats and stock ship-

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Vienna, May 7.—A cable dispatch received here states that the Dowager Empress of China is insane.

Madrid, May 7.—During a ball fight at Linares today the platform on which the spectators were seated collapsed, killing five persons and injuring over 50, many of them severely.

Vienna, May 7.—Advices from St. Petersburg report a peasant revolt in the district of Konstantinograd, Russia. The rebels have destroyed hundreds of farms and recently threw a million pounds of sugar in the Dnieper river, at Ivanovka. Troops engaged the insurgents at Vasilivka, and 76 persons were killed and 200 injured. Subsequently the leaders of the peasants were arrested and sentenced to three hundred strokes of the knout each. Thirty-five of the prisoners died from the flogging. The priests, the advices say, support the rebellion.

Paris, May 7.—Beverly, the Brazilian aeronaut, today made an ascension in his dirigible balloon "Pax." He circumnavigated a city block. The balloon responded perfectly to the steering apparatus. The start and the landing were easy.

London, May 7.—An official dispatch from Pretoria states that Colonel Cooper who relieved the garrison at O'okiep, Cape Colony, found the man there with the exception of seven wounded. The enemy retired to the south on the approach of Cooper's force.

London, May 7.—Premier Salisbury, speaking of the South African war, at a meeting of the Primrose League today said: "Deep as our sacrifices had been during the war, we could not recognize in a victory the prestige, the influence, and the magic of our great empire, which is now more potent, more efficient, and more admirable than when the war began. We have suffered, but we have greatly won."

Berne to the Cathedral.

New York, May 7.—The remains of the late Archbishop Corrigan, who died Monday night, were taken from the archiepiscopal residence this morning to St. Patrick's Cathedral where the body will lie in state today and tomorrow. The service and procession attending the removal of the remains were most solemn and impressive. The procession started for the archiepiscopal house shortly after 10 o'clock, moving to the cathedral. Down the centre aisle the archbishop's body, clad in the full vestments of his high office, was borne to the catafalque, where it was placed. A long line of mourners and parishioners, after the remains had been placed on the catafalque, passed up the aisle to kiss the body. Bishop McGuire, of Rochester, will be the celebrant at the pontifical requiem mass on Friday. Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, will preach the sermon.

There will be a special musical programme for the services. Several names have been suggested as a successor to Archbishop Corrigan, but under the church law it will be forty days before the three names will be selected and submitted to the Pope. Bishop Farley and Bishop MacDonnell, of Brooklyn, are most prominently mentioned in the discussion. Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, is also mentioned for the place.